

TRADE TO SUSPEND FOR DEFENCE MARCH

Big Stores and Offices Will Close Down for Preparedness Demonstration.

BOY SCOUTS DROP OUT

From present indications the New Yorker who sets out Saturday to buy anything from a collar button to a lawyer's advice will have a hard time getting any one to take his money. Business, comparatively speaking, will be at a standstill. Men in every walk of life, from the head of the great business corporations to the clerk in the department store, will leave desk and counter to trudge miles in rain or sun for the cause of national defense.

For the last few days flags and posters have been appearing in the windows and over the doors of business houses large and small from State street to Broadway announcing that business will be suspended on preparedness day. There will be 115,000 men and 20,000 women in the line of march, nearly all drawn from the ranks of the city's workers, and such a draft means a serious crippling to industry and trade. Some idea of the magnitude of the proposition can be gained when it is figured that the preparedness parade will be twenty miles in length, thirteen hours long, marching twenty men abreast—half as huge again as the famous "sound money parade" of 1894 or the big Republican march of 1908. No other demonstration of its size has ever been turned out.

All Trades Represented.

The department stores are among those concerns which will suspend business to allow their employees to march. Yesterday five of the largest concerns in the city sent word to Miss Mary Donnelly, who has been in charge of the section, that they will remain closed from Friday night to Monday morning. Three more will close at noon Saturday and one other will close either half day or a whole holiday. Nine more are expected to make similar announcements to-day, and only seven stores in the city have refused to suspend business on the day. Even these will be well represented, for shop girls, tired though they may be from a long day behind the counters, are still ready to march at the close of business.

As for the other trades, there is hardly one which is not represented. The jewelers, haberdashers, cloak and suit makers, shoe and hat stores, and others have sent in applications in such magnitude that for two weeks the task of the committee in charge has been to cut down rather than to add to the list. All the industries will close during part of the day at least, and those which take part in the morning parade will do so in the afternoon. The parade will have a slow time from the lack of brokers, while the law itself will halt while several thousand lawyers and judges march. The city will be without the services of physicians who will forsake their practice and clergy who will abandon their parishes to urge preparedness.

The police department interfered with one plan yesterday when it sent word to the committee in charge that the Boy Scouts will not be allowed to guard the line of march as had been planned. The reason is that the department is not willing to put the responsibility for keeping order in the hands of boys for a demonstration of such size and length of time.

Henry C. Lewis & Co., bankers, offered their offices opposite Madison Square to be the headquarters during the parade, and the offer was accepted. All police and fire calls connected with the parade will be sent there, the telephone number being Madison Square 9-8-8.

A financial committee of four members was appointed yesterday to manage the expenses of the day. It is expected that there will be a small surplus and this is to be given to the Plattsburg training camps. Many applications were received from political, scientific and other organizations for permission to speak to the marchers as they lined up in the various side streets, but they were all rejected. The only privilege granted was for the distribution of Red Cross literature to the marchers.

J. M. Barnes, in charge of the theatrical section, promised to have the executive committee of the National Theatre Guild show some day after the parade, and the committee, not to be outdone, appointed George F. Wilson, vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to arrange a dinner to precede the show.

Instructions to the Police.

To prepare the police to cope with any emergency at the preparedness parade, Commissioner Woods yesterday ordered the distribution of eight-page pamphlets containing instructions to members of the police force along the line of march. Although the police are confident that they will be able to handle the crowds, unusual arrangements have been made to insure the safety of citizens.

"Good judgment," the pamphlets say, "must be used in permitting persons and vehicles to cross through the lines, but at no time will any person be permitted to stand within the police lines, except those holding police line passes issued by the police commissioner."

"Crossing cars will be kept moving by permitting them to pass whenever there is a break in the parade or by holding up the parade when necessary for the passage of such cars."

"Commanding officers will give special attention to the movement of United States mail wagons and instruct members of the department under their command to facilitate the movement of such wagons at all times."

Patrol wagons in charge of police circuits will report at 8:30 in the morning at Broadway and Cortlandt street, Lafayette and Canal streets, Lafayette and Bleecker streets, and in Fifth avenue at Ninth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-fifth and Fifty-fifth streets. Ambulances will be located in Fifth avenue at Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-first and Fifty-fifth streets.

More than 2,000 policemen will be assigned to duty along the line of march, which starts at Park Row and Centre street, via Centre street to Lafayette street, to Fourth street, to Washington Square and north in Fifth avenue to Fifty-seventh street.

Particular care will be exercised that police lines in Fifth avenue shall be held intact as far as Fifty-seventh street until the dismissal of the National Guard. To facilitate the dismissal of the other marchers eight streets for a distance of one block east and west of the thoroughfare will be kept as far as possible clear of pedestrians and vehicles. These are: Thirty-seventh street, Thirty-eighth street, Thirty-ninth street, Fortieth street, Forty-first street, Forty-second street and Forty-third street.

WILLIAMS WILL NOT ADDRESS BANKERS

Comptroller Left Off Speakers' List for American Association's Meeting.

COMBAT CLEARING RULE

BRANDCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., May 10.—There will be no Government officials among the orators at the convention of the American Bankers Association in Kansas City the last of September this year. This was announced at the close of the spring meeting of the executive committee of the association at Brandcliff Lodge this afternoon.

No one in office would say more than that, but very quietly it was hinted that the action taken was due to a diplomatic compromise whereby John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, will not be asked to speak.

When the meeting began three days ago it was reported as an assured fact that among the principal speakers at Kansas City this year would be the Comptroller. Other Comptrollers in past years have spoken, and although the Federal reserve act made the official rather a fifth wheel, according to bankers, it was expected that he as the banking man of the Administration would be invited.

There is no doubt that Mr. Williams had some friends who informally suggested his name and also that there were some at the meeting who were not so friendly. After some informal conferences it was announced this afternoon that it had been decided to make this year's meeting a strictly banking affair throughout. The speakers will be leading American bankers, one from abroad probably and one from South America.

Favor Abolishing the Position.

One result of the convention may be that the association will cooperate with other persons in suggesting that the office of Comptroller be abolished. The check clearing and collection compilation will be taken to Washington. As a result of the debate which has been going on between committee members and the National Bank of Commerce, a committee of five was appointed to-day by President Lynch to go to Washington immediately and try to prevail upon the Federal Reserve Board to abolish the office of the order taking over clearances if it does not rescind it entirely.

The committee consists of W. H. Ruchling, vice-president of the Omaha National Bank, J. E. Wood, president of the Commercial National Bank of High Point, N. C., and chairman of the National Bank section of the association, John M. H. Smith, president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, New York, George E. Webb, president of the First National Bank of San Antonio, Texas, and Walter H. Smith, vice-president of the First National Bank of Meriden, Conn.

The country bankers almost to a man are opposed to the office and some have gone to the length of saying that the enforcement of the order would drive them out of the Federal reserve system and into State banking. The present system of collection means considerable income for small banks and under the new rule this would be taken away from them.

Heavy Cost of New Plan.

The larger banks oppose the plan in many instances by saying that they do not believe the Federal reserve banks could afford to carry it on. The order would mean between seventy-five and eighty additional employees for small districts and they are now barely paying expenses.

Col. W. R. Jones of San Angelo was a leader in the fight against the order, which will go into effect on June 15, but he was warmly supported by many large bankers and all of the small city banks. A letter was drafted this afternoon which will be taken to Washington setting forth the formal request for delay and conference. The committee is empowered to continue the fight.

With the adjournment of the early afternoon session the meeting was over and the 150 delegates and their families departed soon afterwards. Private cars had been attached to through trains for them at Scarborough, from where most of the delegates went to New York. They will scatter from there after Saturday.

CATHOLIC ASSIGNMENTS MADE.

Bishop O'Connor of Newark Announces a Number of Transfers.

ORANGE, N. J., May 10.—Assignments and transfers of priests announced today by Bishop O'Connor, of Newark, affect twelve parishes. Among the priests who were given new positions were nine men who were ordained at Seton Hall College last week.

The Rev. Francis Janssens and the Rev. William McGuire, who were assistant rectors of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, were sent to other parishes. Father Janssens goes to St. John's Church, Summit, and Father McGuire to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Montclair. The Rev. E. J. O'Keefe of St. John's Church, Jersey City, The Rev. James Czarnecki, assistant at St. Casimir's church, Newark, will become curate at St. Adelbert's Church, Elizabeth.

The new priests assigned were as follows: The Rev. James P. Finnegan, St. Joseph's Church, Newark; the Rev. Christian A. Pfister, St. Paul's Church, Jersey City; the Rev. Cornelius J. McInerney, St. John's Church, Cliff Side; the Rev. Ralph J. Glover, Church of the Holy Rosary, Elizabeth; the Rev. Walter A. Hennessey, St. Mary's Church, Plainfield; the Rev. Matthew C. Lankau, St. Casimir's Church, Newark; and the Rev. Julian Rozakowski, Church of Mount Carmel, Bayonne.

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HANDS OF INTERBOROUGH ALL CLEAN, SAYS BERWIND

Continued from First Page.

templated. Plans were changing very rapidly those days. At this point the "nigger in the woodpile" entered and Mr. Moss asked: "What was the nigger? Whose nigger was it? Who put it there? Do you spell the nigger m-o-n-e-y?"

"No," said Mr. Berwind. "I don't know if it ever occurred to you that any one who received the bounty and favor of the company might have converted the nigger into money?"

"No, and if there was anything like that among the officers or directors of the company he wouldn't have lasted five minutes."

"Commitments and obligations," he said in reply to rapid fire questioning, did not occur to him when Mr. McAnany made his attack or when men, as Mr. Moss said, "were not sparing for position and fortifying themselves against this committee."

Mr. Moss held up to him the interborough situation—fighting in the R. R. T. the triborough proposal—fighting for its life—and Mr. Berwind said: "I do not believe any agency directly or indirectly was used."

No Irregularities, He Says.

"Did it ever occur to you when you were an engineer of peculiar qualifications for an honest director might find commitments and obligations?" What did you or your associates do to find out?"

Mr. Berwind explained Mr. Shonts's transaction with the board regarding the proposed Stevens contract and when Senator Thompson pressed him he answered the committee wanted the witness said.

"No member of the board has the slightest conception or believes there were any irregularities."

Mr. Berwind related Mr. Shonts's desire for an engineer of peculiar qualifications to do the third tracking, proposing John F. Stevens. The committee talked of compensation between 5 and 20

percent, said Mr. Berwind, but never settled anything definite. Then Mr. Shonts went to Europe and when he returned Mr. Stevens had dropped out—he had financial difficulties and bids were opened letting in the Gillespie and other companies. It was none of the directors' business, said Mr. Berwind, what Stevens or Gillespie did.

"The serious part of Mr. Morgan's writing a letter to Mr. Shonts disapproving of the Stevens contract?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I didn't," replied the witness. "Did you know that there was friendship between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Gillespie, that Mr. Gillespie's steel interests made him acceptable to Mr. Morgan?"

"I did not," retorted Mr. Berwind. "I did not know of the 'amateurish' elevated third tracking competition was a strict case of business."

The only other witness yesterday was Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, who described the Centre street loop situation, its operation, he said, and the removal of the "amateurish" elevated structure from City Hall Park depends on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit meeting the city's demands. The city, it appears, is losing \$96 a day in interest and amortization charges because the R. R. T. refuses to use the Centre street loop connection with the Brooklyn bridge, which cost the city—the entire loop—\$300,000. The city, he said, is also losing \$100,000 a year in tolls on the Williamsburg bridge operation of part of the loop.

Senator Thompson announced yesterday that the two Gillespies—T. H. and T. A.—had been subpoenaed to appear today. Mr. Berwind also has been asked to come today. Besides the committee intended to take up with Police Commissioner Woods and the telephone company the wiretapping cases which Senator Thompson regards as a matter of serious importance.

Mr. Berwind is ready to send a message by his correspondence, half the city believes its telephone wires are being tapped.

arresting two or three score a day on charges of speeding, scarcely one a day fell into their hands.

Smith was warned by an anonymous letter to discharge Brady, but instead he ordered him to be taken to the county jail. When Blackman money is alleged to have been handed over by Smith to obtain immunity from fire following the alleged attempt to burn his garage and barn, Brady was once shot at in the woods while driving a car. He was twice fired upon while in his home, one bullet from a revolver passing through his hat.

Fearful of further attempts on his employees or his own life, Smith has detectives now quartered on his place. Half the residents of the town are said to be afraid to venture abroad after dark for fear of violence and the county authorities are ready to send a posse at the first indication of an outbreak.

No date has been set for the trial of the accused men.

TEN IN AUTO PARTY NABBED.

New Yorkers Accused of Theft in a Princeton Garage.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 10.—Ten New York motorists were arrested here today charged with stealing two automobiles from a Princeton garage.

The indictments charge that a garage and barn, the property of Robert S. Smith, a former New York hotel man and now a wealthy alfalfa grower, were set afire. Back of this there is a long story of a neighborhood feud, alleged to have been started two summers ago when John Brady, Smith's chauffeur, interfered with wholesale arrests of motorists by Ireland, a local politician.

Brady, a son of former Police Lieutenant Brady of New York and one-time chauffeur for ex-Fire Chief Croker of that city, was arrested here last week. The prisoners were all sent back to Princeton.

50 CENT RISE LIKELY.

Positive Announcement of Prices Is Expected Today.

COAL PRICE INQUIRY VIRTUALLY CERTAIN

Washington Believes Trade Board Has Begun Plans for Hearing.

COMPANIES TO FIGHT

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Important investigation of the anthracite industry is virtually assured as a result of the price increase which has been decided upon by the companies since the recent wage increases. Following the publication of correspondence between Attorney-General Gregory and the Federal Trade Commission yesterday, in which it was disclosed that any increase in prices which seemed to exceed the wage increases would be investigated, it became known to-day that Department of Justice officials have information that the coal companies intend to inaugurate a higher level of prices. The belief in official quarters is that the Trade Commission already is preparing to begin its investigation.

Department of Justice officials understand that the issue the companies will raise is almost identical with that they have put forward in defending the Government's suits against the Lehigh Valley and other hard coal concerns. It was pointed out at the Department to-day that the Government contends that the railroad influences alleged to be in control of the hard coal industry have attempted to effect a technical compromise with the law, especially the commodities clause of the Hepburn act, by organizing separate companies to purchase the coal at the mouth of the mines and undertake the work of supplying it to the consumer.

The coal selling companies will argue that they, unlike the railroads, do not do an interstate business and therefore are not subject to Federal regulation and control.

The companies are thoroughly prepared to defend the price increases decided upon. It is said in their behalf that in the last year the total net earnings on investments exceeding \$100,000,000 was \$14,000,000. The companies estimate that the wage increases will reduce the profit to \$2,000,000. They do not believe the commission will find that the planned price increases will do more than provide for the increased wage outlay.

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A positive announcement of coal prices for the next few months may be expected to-day from several large coal companies, though all deny they have combined to fix prices. Advance schedules, however, indicate that prices will go up enough to make stove coal cost \$7.25 a ton next winter and furnace coal \$7.50. This will be an increase of 50 cents a ton.

Coal prices will go up gradually, however, it is thought, and it may be July 1 before the six to eight percent price rise. After July 1 delivery will cost 25 cents a ton more and there will be an advance of 25 cents on September 1, when the advances will stop at the prices given above.

The fluctuating coal prices also will be raised, it is said, on June 1, July 1,

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August 1 and September 1, 10 cents a month.

The winter wholesale prices will be as follows: Egg (furnace), \$5.45; stove, \$6.70; chestnut, \$5.75, and pea, \$4.05. The increase is occasioned by the new wage scale involving higher pay recently granted to the anthracite miners.

The coal situation here has been unsettled for some time and those companies that have sold much at wholesale have sold no little of it "at whatever price may prevail at shipment." No positive prices have been fixed by such large companies as the Philadelphia and Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Lehigh Valley, but all expect to make their prices public to-day. It is likely also that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company and the Lehigh High Coal and Navigation Company will agree on their prices to-morrow, or very soon. All the companies and Joseph W. Vought, deputy commissioner of the Coal Merchants Association, deny that the companies have combined or agreed to fix prices.

JERSEY EPISCOPAL DELEGATES.

Clergy and Laymen Chosen to Attend General Convention.

TRENTON, May 10.—Delegates to the general convention chosen by the Episcopal diocese of New Jersey at its 144th convention to-day were as follows: Clergy, Charles R. E. Bristol, Camden; V. Pomeroy, Princeton; Bowden Shepherd of Trenton, diocesan archdeacon; Laymen, George A. Armour, Princeton; Arthur M. Crane, Roselle.

Deputies to the provisional synod clergy: Clergy, Thomas A. Conover, Berne; Edwin S. Urban, Trenton; H. H. Gifford, Piscataway; Bowden Shepherd, Trenton; Laymen, John S. Broughton, Trenton; William F. Stroud, Morristown; Major C. W. Irwin, Elizabeth; William S. P. Pierce, Camden.

METHODISTS DEMAND THAT HAWAII BE DRY

Resolution Passes When All References to Army Are Eliminated.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 10.—All reference to alleged drunkenness in the United States army was omitted from a resolution adopted to-day by the Methodist General Conference requesting Congress to enact a law prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquors in the Hawaiian Islands. Shorn of the objectionable phrase which aroused many delegates to patriotic speeches yesterday in defense of the soldiers the resolution was not opposed.

The conference designated the years 1918 and 1919 as centennial thanksgiving years for foreign missions and authorized a plan to raise \$5,000,000 for foreign missionary purposes during that period.

A resolution was adopted postponing any attempt to extend missionary efforts in Europe because of conditions resulting from the war. A commission will provide for renewed efforts when the conflict is ended. The European delegates who requested this action asserted that a great opportunity for Methodist missionary work will exist in Europe when the war is over.

The conference is considering a plan for utilizing the printing plants of the Methodist Book Concern in New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, now operated on the "open shop" plan.

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A Collection of Chinese Porcelains. Formed by the late General Chaffee. Together with a few choice English pieces from a famous English home.

And by order of A Foreign Gentleman Residing in America. A Very Rare Collection of Stamps. Comprising About 400 Pieces. Dating from the 17th Century. Valued at \$10,000.

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NEED HOUR at 4 o'clock Each Day. COMPLETION SALE. To Pay Off a Mortgage on Ten Thousand Dollars Loaned on Terms. Catalogue, Sent on Request. Paintings. Valued at \$120,000. Works of Ross Bonheur, Diaz, Jacques Brelart, Miller, Mosler, Daubigny, Corot, Manet, etc. Catalogue, Sent on Request. Van Marcke, Cazin, Desamps, Ziegler, Early English, Spanish and French Portraits.

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